

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Marshall

DATE: July 15, 1963

FROM : Frank Dunbaugh *FD*

SUBJECT: Hotel Desegregation in
New Orleans, Louisiana

*Mr. Oberdorfer:
Do you think
Harry Kellaker can
deal with this
abundant situation?
FD*

Mr. Tadlock of the Tax Division telephoned this morning concerning negotiations for the voluntary desegregation of hotels in New Orleans. He said that the hotels were reluctant to voluntarily desegregate in the face of a city ordinance which prohibits serving liquor to both races in the same establishment. He thought that there had been a private suit which had resulted in the trial court declaring the ordinance to be invalid. This decision had been appealed and Mr. Oberdorfer wanted to call United States Attorney LaCour to determine whether a stay had been entered and, if so, whether the Department could enter the case, perhaps as amicus, and move to vacate the stay. However, since this involves litigation rather than negotiation, he referred it to this Division.

the
This afternoon I called Mr. LaCour. He said that/only law suit was the Bates case in which Negroes denied admission to the Sheraton-Charles Hotel and the Hilton Inn sought a declaratory judgment and an injunction against the enforcement of the state statute requiring segregation of the races in public places.

Mr. LaCour said that the court held that the statute applied to hotels and declared it unconstitutional. This case has been appealed. So far as Mr. LaCour knows no stay has been issued.

The city ordinance to which Mr. Tadlock referred has not yet been challenged. Mr. LaCour said that he felt certain that local officials would not attempt to enforce the ordinance against the major hotels but that he felt awkward asking them not to enforce the ordinance since the court in the Bates case referred in its opinion to the duty of the

- 2 -

local officials to enforce the segregation statute until it was declared unconstitutional.

I reported to Mr. Tadlock the results of my conversation with Mr. LaCour. He suggested that this Division consider whether there was some way that the Department could challenge the city ordinance.

Danville March Urged by King; Norfolk 'Better'

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS

Virginian-Pilot Staff Writer

SUFFOLK — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his Virginia lieutenants Friday called for a statewide Negro "pilgrimage" and mass meeting in Danville next Wednesday, when the leaders of this month's civil rights demonstrations there will go on trial.

Directors of the Virginia unit of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, meeting in Norfolk's Golden Triangle Motor Hotel, voted unanimously to attend the Danville meeting in force.

King and his second-in-command, the Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, attended the Norfolk meeting.

The Danville pilgrimage was announced Friday night at a press conference here at which King said Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois, Senate Republican leader will bear the principal responsibility if President Kennedy's civil rights program fails in Congress.

ATTEND LATER

King said he is "intensely concerned" about events in Danville and that he will be there himself "later on." He did not reveal just when.

King was in Suffolk to address a mass meeting in Peanut Park Friday night. About 5,000 people, including a scattering of whites, were present.

D.C. MARCH

King called for Negroes "to march on Washington by the hundreds of thousands" if Southern senators try to filibuster President Kennedy's civil rights program to death.

"We must not sit idly by and see it done without protesting with every ounce of nonviolence in our bodies," he said.

"The price this country must pay for continued oppression of the Negro is the price of destruction," King declared. "Segregation is a cancer on the body politic that must be removed. It relegates persons to the status of things."

He rapped "the so-called moderates, who are more devoted to order than to justice. They say, wait for a more convenient time and cool off. We've been cooling off all too long and there's the danger we'll end up in the deep freeze."

"We're through with tokenism, gradualism and look - how - far you've comeism," King said.

Ovation

King's half-hour speech drew frequent applause from a crowd that had sat under arc lights nearly three hours to hear him.

He got a roaring ovation when he finished.

The Negro integration leader had few kind words for present-day Virginia.

"That same Virginia that gave to this nation a Thomas Jefferson also gave it some of its most outspoken and determined segregationists," he said. "Virginia has given America some of its greatest glory and some of its worst misery."

There were no incidents or demonstrations in connection with King's appearance.

He told newsmen he had not talked with anyone in Norfolk about specific race problems there but that he felt there has been some progress in civil rights in Norfolk.

"This is commendable," King said, "but Norfolk still has a long, long way to go. The Negro will no longer be satisfied with token integration. Tokenism and gradualism will not satisfy us... because the moment of urgency is now."

The leader of SCLC's "non-violent" movement called Kennedy's proposed legislation "the most sweeping and forthright civil rights bill ever introduced by a president."

WONT STOP

But he said that demonstrations will not stop "unless the conditions that brought discrimination into being are changed."

If Kennedy's civil rights bill is defeated, King said, "the blame to a large extent will have to be placed on certain segments of the Republican Party and also on some Democrats — the Dixiecrats."

"The ones who can save this bill are the Republicans," he continued. "It's unfortunate that the senator who could do the most is the one from the land of Lincoln. I hope he will revise his thinking. Sen. Dirksen stands in the way."

King said one of the biggest things he's concerned about is equal job opportunity for Negroes.

Virginian Pilot
Norfolk, Virginia
Date: 6/29/63

Dr. King to Give Talk in Suffolk

SUFFOLK, Va., June 28 (AP). — Negro organizations have completed plans for tonight's appearance by the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader in the campaign against racial discrimination.

But they were carefully avoiding any show that might provoke violence.

Lock J. Parker, president of Local 26 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers Union, one of three sponsors, said signs have been prepared to welcome Dr. King, but were being held back until his arrival from Norfolk.

A few scattered placards in the Negro sections of Suffolk bore pictures of Dr. King and urged attendance at a "city-wide freedom rally."

Dr. King's visit originally had been planned as a local affair but was later given State-wide billing.

King Urges March to Beat Filibuster

SUFFOLK, Va., June 28 (AP). — The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., urged Negroes last night to march on Washington by the hundreds of thousands if Southern Senators filibuster against President Kennedy's civil rights program.

"We must not sit idly by and see it done without protesting with every ounce of non-violence in our bodies," the Negro integration leader said.

He addressed a cheering crowd estimated by police at more than 5,000 persons at a fund-raising rally of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, held in the flood-lit city ball park of this southeastern Virginia peanut market.

Dr. King, national president of the SCLC, said "we must work passionately and unrelentingly for first class citizenship (but) we cannot win with violence. Violence is both immoral and impractical. Non-violence must be our guiding method."

Negroes Charge Beating

On the platform with Dr. King were several young Negroes who said they were beaten during recent demonstrations for civil rights in Danville.

"They have the vision to see that it is ultimately more honorable to suffer in dignity than to be humiliated by segregation and discrimination," Dr. King said.

Earlier, Dr. King said the public accommodations section of the Kennedy administration's civil rights proposals should require desegregation of all business establishments, large and small.

He told a press conference he "won't go along" with the recently advanced compromise to exclude small hotels and restaurants from the public accommodations section of the Kennedy administration's civil rights proposals.

President's Program Hailed

He said the program should require the desegregation of all business establishments, large and small. And he hailed the President's civil rights proposals as "the most sweeping and forthright" ever presented by an American president.

Dr. King said if the bill is defeated, "it must be blamed on the Republicans and the southern Dixiecrats."

In a related development at yesterday's press conference, the Virginia unit of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference announced it will lead a statewide pilgrimage to Danville, July 3 to protest the trials of Negroes arrested in recent demonstrations.

Evening Star
Washington, D. C.

Date: 6/29/63

Star
6/28/63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Baton Rouge file
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Demonstration

TO : Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: May 28, 1963

FMD:mc

FROM : Frank M. Dunbaugh *FMD*
Attorney

SUBJECT: Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Yesterday I conferred with Warren Rogers of the Hearst papers. Mr. Rogers is from New Orleans but he was assigned to Baton Rouge in about 1951. He provided the following information concerning persons that he considered to be influential in Baton Rouge:

Margaret Dixon, editor of the Baton Rouge Advocate. Mrs. Dixon and Mr. Rogers were very good friends. Mr. Rogers suggested that I speak first with her since she is very close to the situation and would know who in Baton Rouge would be the best people to see. He said that Mrs. Dixon may resent outside influence but we should approach her very frankly and he thought that she would be quite helpful.

Lewis Gottlieb. Mr. Gottlieb is a banker. He is the Chairman of the Board of the City National Bank of Baton Rouge. In 1957 he was a member of the LSU Board of Supervisors. He is a bachelor, in his late 60's. Mr. Rogers felt that Mr. Gottlieb is probably the most influential local person in Baton Rouge.

Dr. Arthur "Pete" Choppin. He is the Dean of Physics and Chemistry at LSU.

C. P. Liter, Managing Editor of the Advocate and State Times.

James J. Corbett, Athletic Director at LSU.

Theo Cangelosi, attorney; Earl Long's legal advisor.

Cecil Morgan, Vice President of Esso. Mr. Morgan is now in New York, and may have an apartment in Washington. He is an attorney, in his 60's. His roots are in Baton Rouge, where he was for many years. He was in the State Legislature and was the person who introduced the Resolution to impeach Huey Long.

Mr. Rogers suggested that Judge J. Skelly Wright might be able to provide names of influential people in Baton Rouge. He said that the power structure in Baton Rouge is composed of four elements:

- (1) LSU. He said that we should not underestimate the influence of LSU on the Baton Rouge situation;
- (2) Political leaders, both state and local;
- (3) Local business interests;
- (4) Interstate business interests.

I conferred with William Ragsdale of the Associated Press today concerning the Baton Rouge situation. Mr. Ragsdale was in Baton Rouge for the Associated Press for about four years from about 1955 to 1959. He gave me the names of the following persons in Baton Rouge who he thought would be helpful:

Reverend Palmer, pastor of the First Baptist Church. This church, which has about 5,000 members, is the largest church in Baton Rouge. Mr. Ragsdale was a member of this church as were former Governor Earl Long and the present Governor, Jimmie Davis. Mr. Ragsdale thinks that Rev. Palmer has a great deal of influence in Baton Rouge, but he was not very optimistic about Palmer's willingness to cooperate.

Wade Mackey, of the Friends' Society. Mr. Mackey has been very active in promoting civil rights in Baton Rouge. He has attempted to get local business leaders to adopt more liberal

3.

hiring practices. Mr. Mackey and Mr. Ragsdale are good friends and Mr. Ragsdale suggested that Mr. Mackey be contacted to obtain the names of local leaders since he is probably the most familiar with the situation in Baton Rouge.

Charles and Douglas Manship. Charles is the publisher of the two Baton Rouge newspapers, the Advocate, and the State Times. His brother, Douglas, is President of WBRZ-TV.

C. P. Liter, Managing Editor of the Advocate. Mr. Liter is a good friend of Mr. Ragsdale.

General Troy Middleton, former President of LSU. Mr. Ragsdale said that General Middleton at one time had a great deal of influence in Baton Rouge. He is not certain how active Mr. Middleton is now.

Theo Cangelosi, attorney. Mr. Cangelosi is the former Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of LSU. He was closely connected with Earl Long's administration and has many business interests, including shopping centers.

Lewis Gottlieb. Mr. Gottlieb is a banker and operates a wholesale grocery business, and has other diversified business interests in Baton Rouge.

Percy Roberts. Mr. Roberts is in the insurance business with the firm of Roberts and Eastland but he has many other holdings in Baton Rouge. He is very wealthy, and is a member of the Board of Supervisors of LSU, and is a former legislator. Mr. Ragsdale said that Mr. Roberts at one time was involved in a divorce scandal of some kind.

Mr. Ragsdale characterized Mr. Cangelosi, Mr. Gottlieb, and Mr. Roberts as liberals. He also said that Mayor John Christian was first elected on a segregation platform. However, Mr. Christian used to be active in business in Baton Rouge with a Chevrolet dealership, and he felt that Mr. Christian could be "talked to."

He said that the Standard Oil Company employs somewhere between 10,00 and 20,000 persons in Baton Rouge and has the third largest refinery in the United States there.

Majors and City Managers

Alabama (50,000)

Mayor or
City Manager

Term Expires

Birmingham

Boutwell

Gadsden

L. L. Hilliland

10/66

Huntsville

R. B. Searcy

10/64

Mobile

Chas. S. Trimmer

9/65

Montgomery

Earl D. Jones

10/63

Tuscaloosa

H. Van Tassel

10/65

Arkansas (50,000)

Ft Smith

R. R. Broodshier

4/65

Little Rock

* Ancil M. Routhite

(appointed) * *
8/60

North Little Rock

William F. Laman

12/64

~~Other~~

Delaware (100,000)

Wilmington (95,000)

John E. Babiarz

12/64

Florida (100,000)

Jacksonville

Haydon Buras

6/63

Miami

* O. M. Pushkin

(appointed
May, 1962)

St. Petersburg

* Lynn H. Andrews

(appointed
Nov. 1961)

Tampa

Julian B. Lane

10/64

* City Manager

* 1806
for 1000

	^{Mayor or} * City Manager	Term Expires
<u>Georgia</u> (50,000)		
Atlanta	* S.A. Roosa	(appointed) 8/61
Columbus	Oliver Allen Jr.	1/66
Macon	* Ralph A. Sayers	(appointed June, 1962)
Savannah	Edgar H. Wilson	11/63
	* Arthur Mendonca	(appointed July, 1962)

<u>Kentucky</u> (100,000)		
Louisville	William O. Conger	11/65

<u>Louisiana</u> (50,000)		
Baton Rouge	John Christian	12/64
Lake Charles	Alfred E. Roberts	6/65
Monroe	W. L. Howard	7/64
New Orleans	Victor H. Schiro	5/66
Shreveport	Clyde E. Fant	11/66

<u>Mississippi</u> (50,000)		
Jackson	Allen Thompson	7/65
Biloxi (44,000)	Daniel D. Huie	7/65
Meridian (49,000)	* Joel W. Forrester	(appointed) 7/69

<u>Missouri</u> (100,000)		
Kansas City	* B. M. Ponce (acting only)	(appointed April 1962)
St. Louis	Arthur J. Meers	4/66

<u>Maryland</u> (100,000)		
Baltimore	Edward J. McLaughlin Theodore R.	Term not

<u>North Carolina (50,000)</u>	<u>Mayor or * City Manager</u>	<u>Term expires</u>
Asheville	* J. Weldon Weir	(appointed March, 1963)
Charlotte	* William J. Veeder	(appointed Aug., 1959)
Durham	* George H. Aull, Jr.	(appointed Feb., 1960)
Greensboro	* H. B. Hines, Jr.	(appointed Aug., 1961)
High Point	* Harold R. Cheek	(appointed Feb., 1960)
Raleigh	* City William H. Carpenter	(appointed Sept., 1959)
Winston-Salem	* John M. Gold	(appointed Aug., 1951)

~~North Carolina~~

<u>Oklahoma (100,000)</u>		
Oklahoma City	* Robert T. Luttrell	(appointed Sept., 1961)
Tulsa	James L. Maxwell	5/64

<u>South Carolina (50,000)</u>		
Charleston	J. Palmer Gallard	12/63
Columbia	* Carey C. Burnett	(appointed Sept. 1961)
Greenville	* Gerald V. Shaw	(appointed Oct. 1951)

<u>Tennessee (50,000)</u>		
Chattanooga	Peter R. Ogiati	1963
Knoxville	John J. Duncan	12/63
Memphis	Henry Loeb	12/63
Nashville	Beverly Bailey	1963
	Ben West	
	Bailey	

* Recent elections.

Texas (100,000)

	<u>Mayor & City Manager</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Amarillo	* H. V. Moore	(appointed Oct, 47)
Austin	* W. T. Williams, Jr.	(appointed 9/55)
Beaumont	JACK MOORE	
Corpus Christi	* Herbert W. Whitney	(appointed 11/58)
Dallas	* Elgin E. Crull	(appointed 5/52)
Mr. El Paso Jackson 10/11/55	Ralph Seitzinger	4/63
Leeds Fort Worth	* L. P. Cookingham	(appointed 6/59)
Houston	Lewis W. Cutrer	1/64
Lubbock	* H. P. Clifton	(appointed 7/55)
San Antonio	* B. J. Shelley	(appointed 11/61)
Wichita Falls	* C. J. Briggs	(appointed 6/59)

Virginia (50,000)

Alexandria	* Albert M. Hair, Jr.	(appointed 6/62)
Newport News		
Hampton	* C. E. Johnson	(appointed 5/56)
Lyndburg	* Robert D. Morrison	(appointed 6/49)
Newport News	* Joseph C. Baggins	(appointed 7/25)
Norfolk	* Thomas F. Mepwell	(appointed 2/58)
Portsmouth	* A. P. Johnson, Jr.	(appointed 9/58)
Richmond	* Horace H. Edwards	(appointed 1/54)
Roanoke	* Arthur S. Owens	(appointed 1/48)

West Virginia (100,000)

Charleston (85,000)	John A. Shanklin	5/63
Huntington (85,000)	* R. M. Hoisington	(appointed 1/58)

~~W. T. Williams~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: June 10, 1963

FROM : John Doar
First Assistant

JD:stj

SUBJECT: Demonstrations in Gadsen, Alabama

We have reports that there will be demonstrations in Gadsen starting Monday. Marvin Robinson of CORE is going there and Thelton Henderson has told me that Diane Bevel and some of her cohorts have been traveling up there on every free occasion since the Birmingham crisis. Dave Marlin will be in Gadsen on Monday on voting matters and will make an on-the-spot report.

SJB:arg
6/12/63

Mr. Marshall:

Re: Civil Rights Demonstrations
Planned for Friday, June 14,
in Washington.

At 9:50 a.m. today I received a telephone call from Donald Ellinger (phonetic) in David Hackett's office, regarding the demonstrations that NAACP, CORE, and other civil rights groups are planning to hold at the Department of Justice, the D. C. Commissioners' building, and the White House on Friday June 14. Joseph Rauh had advised Hackett's office that some of the elements which will be participating in the demonstrations are actually "looking for trouble." Although the leadership for the demonstrations is "sound" the leaders may not have full control of some participating elements. Mr. Rauh thought it important that responsible officials be aware of this so that extra care be taken that the police handling of the demonstrators precipitates no incidents.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

file
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: June 10, 1963

FROM : John Doar
First Assistant

JD:stj

SUBJECT: Demonstrations in Jackson,
Mississippi

Thelton Henderson called on Saturday night from Jackson. He said that there were no demonstrations Saturday and Gregory, Smith and Dave Dennis have all left. They all were very disgusted and bitter. Gregory told Henderson it would be a long time before anyone tricks him into coming into a town again. He said that there appeared to be a kind of gulf between the NAACP and him.

Smith, the CORE fellow who I think got in the newspapers after the meeting with you and the Attorney General, was very bitter after having tried hard to get something going and failed. He is reported to have said at a meeting that we need "a human being in the White House."

In short, the local NAACP people and the outsiders don't see eye to eye on what could be accomplished and the outsiders have left.

On Sunday, June 9, Thelton called me and said it was very quiet, although there were a couple of kneel-ins. I have asked him to come home but come home via Birmingham, as I want him to check on voter registration there with the Circuit Solicitor there Monday and also have him check how the situation is going. He then can report to you on Tuesday.

3 Demonstrat.

2:22

Townsend called. At 2:18 pm they left Lafayette Park and started moving toward the District Building. There are some whites -- mostly Negroes. The crowd is estimated at 1500. Movement orderly, group orderly, no incidents.

2:37

Townsend called. Crowd still gathering in front of the District Building; formal proceedings have not yet begun. The police are attempting to shift the crowd to a more strategic position. A local policeman at the District Building says the original estimate of 1500 is incorrect; there are roughly 2500 people in the crowd. He will call and tell us as soon as they leave the District Building.

2:45

Townsend called. Rev. Fauntroy winding up his speaking. The crowd is orderly. Rockwell's troopers are across the street. Jackson exhorted his people to be peaceful; that the troopers had as much right to demonstrate as they do. The crowd is responding enthusiastically to the remarks of the various talkers. Mr. Tobriner has told the crowd that they will have an ordinance by the end of this session of Congress, either by legislative action or by action of the Commissioners.

2:58

Crowd leaving District Building, proceeding toward Justice.

Mr. Townshend said:

He has been in contact with Mr. Horsky in connection with demonstrations tomorrow. Mr. Horsky suggested that Townshend take a position in the building where he can watch the celebration. The White House will be in touch with Townshend by phone. Townshend is to relay the feeling of the crowd, its actions, whether its unruly, quiet, etc. Mr. Townshend is to get this information to Commissioner Tobriner before he addresses the crowd.

The same information is to be relayed to Barrett Prettyman in Mr. Marshall's office.

Mr. Townshend would like to go ahead to call here ~~in the morning~~ tomorrow as he gets information. He would like a confirmation as to Mr. Marshall's understanding of the plan.

137 7113

137 2888 (between 1:00 to 3:00, his observation post)

*I think we should get the hoses and
all have Brems in reserve —*

Why is my picture on the floor!!!

RMH

Mr. Marshall
June 13
4:05 PM

SUBJECT: Jackson Demonstrations

Telephone Call from Thelton Henderson

Henderson is staying at the Edward Lee Hotel, FL 2-0582, Room 4. Earlier today, about a hundred kids marched down Rose Street from the Pearl Street Church. They were arrested and put in trucks.

There was a group that had gathered on a lawn and on a porch to watch demonstrators who were yelling and hollering. The police told them to stop the noise because they were disturbing the peace or they would be arrested. They did not stop and about 20 to 30 policemen charged them. *we want freedom*

Thelton saw policemen go up on the porch and ~~take~~ *take* one boy out of a door of the house. A woman yelled, "That is my son and he is in his own house". The police hit the son and hit the mother and hit the daughter.

Although he did not see it, ~~Samuel~~ *Samuel* (a white minister) was arrested. He was in this group. He was badly beaten and was taken to the hospital.

How ~~Samuel~~ *Claude* Sitton and Carl Flemming saw these incidents and said these were some of the worst incidents they had seen.

Thelton thinks the situation is terribly tense and Negroes are about to shoot. He feels that the Negro community is armed and he saw, himself, 3 Negroes with guns who were there and said "If they come up to me, I'll shoot their brains out."

He said there are a lot of SNCC people in town. Tim Jenkins ~~was~~ *was* a ~~law~~ *law* student from Yale got the march going today over objections of some people at the meeting.

What really frightened Thelton, was that among the leading ministers, he heard conversations that they should stop preaching ~~non~~ non-violence.

Mayer There is to be a meeting this afternoon at 2:45 CST. ~~Thelton~~ Thompson called Rev. Horton and wanted to discuss the possibility of keeping down the violence. The ministers ~~who~~ *who* insisted ~~was~~ *was* also discussing their programs

Thelton says there are going to be many many people coming in for Medgar Evers' funeral which is scheduled for 11:00 AM. on Saturday morning.

Thelton said he ~~saw~~ saw 1 woman being taken to the hospital. She appeared to be unconscious.

DAN RIVER MILLS, INC. (A Virginia Corporation)

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W. J. Erwin
R. M. Stephens
A. B. Emmert
H. M. Ferguson
B. B. Howard
L. A. Goodson, Jr.
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J. W. Vanderwerff
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Executive Offices — Danville, Virginia

June 17, 1963

John Murphy said:

The Negro leaders in Cambridge, Maryland, have scheduled a mass meeting to take place at 7:00 p.m. this evening at the Bethel Church. Brigadier General George Gelston, Assistant Adjutant General, Maryland National Guard, said that the Governor has indicated he wishes this meeting to be permitted to take place. Gen. Gelston also reported that there is a rumor that the Mayor of Cambridge has requested that Governor Tawes secure the services of a federal negotiator in this matter.

Denion.

St. John Barrett
June 19, 1963

To Mr. Marshall

Re: Danville, Virginia

At 12:15 p.m. I received a telephoned report from Alan Marer regarding legal proceedings in Danville.

The attorneys for the demonstrators and for the city appeared before Judge Michie in Charlottesville yesterday morning and argued, at length, the matter of removing the state cases to federal court. The demonstrators' attorneys had submitted an application for a restraining order to prevent Judge Aiken from proceeding in the state court. Judge Michie expressed the view that Judge Aiken had no jurisdiction to proceed, in view of the filing of the removal petition. He declined, however, to issue a restraining order at this time and told the city attorneys he would assume that Judge Aiken, having received Judge Michie's views, would refrain from proceeding.

Judge Michie has set a further hearing in Danville for Monday morning, June 24. At that time he will further consider the removal petition. He will also consider a motion which the demonstrators have filed to restrain enforcement of the new picketing ordinance. They have filed a lawsuit attacking the constitutionality of the ordinance.

~~They have filed a lawsuit attacking the constitutionality of the ordinance.~~

In the proceedings yesterday Judge Mickey expressed general concern over the situation in Danville. He urged upon the representatives of the city the need of some "change."

Judge Aiken, since Judge Michie's comments, has postponed until tomorrow the trials set for today. He has not, however, indicated whether he will refrain from proceeding until after the hearing before Judge Michie on Monday. If Judge Aiken proceeds tomorrow the demonstrators will have to apply to Judge Michie for the restraining order - which presumably he would issue.

Two of the Negroes have been convicted of contempt of Judge Aiken's injunction and are in jail. Their attorneys intend today to apply to a judge of the Virginia State Court of Appeals for a writ of mandamus to compel Aiken to admit

the defendants to bail pending appeal. This application will be made (if it has not already been made) in Richmond.

The proceedings before Judge Aiken have been extraordinary. The judge has entered a formal written order excluding the public from the courtroom because of "unrest" and possible violence. The only ones admitted are city personnel, court attaches, the defendants, their attorneys, witnesses, and the parents of juvenile defendants.

Witnesses, and even attorneys, are "frisked" for weapons. All of the city personnel, however, wear sidearms. The last two days there have been approximately 30 armed police in the courtroom. Judge Aiken has been wearing a pistol while presiding on the bench.

This morning Judge Aiken verbally ordered the 103 contempt defendants to appear before the local grand jury this afternoon. The reason for this appearance was not stated. The attorneys speculate that the judge may be having the grand jury investigate the attorneys themselves, or perhaps the radio statement made by one of the demonstration leaders which might be construed as a call to violence. The present plan of the attorneys is to have their clients appear but claim the privilege of the Fifth Amendment. Mr. Marer will find out more about this and keep us posted.

Some Negro parents, including some demonstration leaders, received formal notice from the Virginia State Pupil Placement Board last night, or early this morning, that their children would be assigned to formerly white schools. This is the first desegregation of the public schools in Danville.

Counsel for the demonstrators have two suggestions which they asked Mr. Marer to transmit:

1. A meeting in Washington this Saturday to which departmental attorneys and attorneys for the demonstrators could discuss future legal moves.
2. Participation in federal court by the Department as amicus.

I told Mr. Marer I would pass these suggestions on to you and we would be in touch with him. He telephoned from the law office of Harvey and Wood, in Danville, telephone SWift 3-5751. He can be reached, generally, at the Holiday Inn, or through the FBI. He has not had direct contact with Mr. Geohegan in the last few hours.

SJB:6/18/63

Mr. Marshall:

Re: Racial demonstrations at Tyler, Texas,
planned for June 19, 1963.

On the afternoon of June 17, 1963, I received a telephone call from U. S. Attorney Wayne Justice in Tyler, Texas. He said that Negroes in Tyler are planning demonstrations on Wednesday, June 19, which is the anniversary of the official Proclamation in Texas of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Negroes have made reservations and plan to sit-in at the Blackstone Hotel, Fuller's Drive-in, the El Chico Restaurant and the Carlton Hotel. The local district attorney is a confirmed racist and Mr. Justice expects that arrests will be made. He is quite sure that none of the Negroes will be accommodated or served by the business establishments picked out for demonstrations.

I suggested to Mr. Justice that he ask the local office of the FBI to observe the demonstrations and be prepared to take photographs. He said he would do so.

I advised Mr. Justice that if the private proprietors determined not to serve the Negroes, and requested local police to make arrests when Negroes refused to leave, there would be no basis for any action by this Department. I told him, however, that if the local police, on their own initiative, interfered with Negroes' entering or using the facilities, or otherwise sought to enforce segregation, there might be a basis for departmental action under 18 U.S.C. 242. Mr. Justice will keep us advised of developments.

At 7:00 a.m. June 18, I received a telephone call from the FBI advising that Mr. Justice had requested photographic coverage of the demonstrations and that the Bureau would provide such coverage.

[Handwritten signature]

Demonst. American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa

Suite 1203, 15 East 40th Street, New York 16, N.Y./LE 2-1640-1

All communications to:
Theodore E. Brown
Director

CALL COMMITTEE

James Farmer
Dorothy Height
Martin Luther King, Jr.
A. Philip Randolph
Roy Wilkins
Whitney Young

June 17, 1963

Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

I thought you might be interested in the
attached.

Cordially,

TEB
Theodore E. Brown
Director

TEB:kw
Enclosure

CONFERENCE SPONSORS (partial list)

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY, INC./AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AFRICA/AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AFRICAN CULTURE
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS, AFL-CIO/CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY/DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY, INC.
GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS/IMPROVED BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE/NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN
NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION/NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION/NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL/OPERATION CROSSROADS AFRICA, INC./PHELPS-STOKES FUND
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE/STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE/TRADE UNION LEADERSHIP COUNCIL
UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO/WESTERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
BIBLE WAY CHURCH OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST WORLD WIDE

AMERICAN NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON AFRICA
Suite 12 , 15 East 40th Street
New York 16, New York

June 14, 1963

Attorney General Robert Kennedy
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

No one can read the newspapers, listen to the radio, or witness television news accounts of police brutality in Jackson, Mississippi without responding emotionally. This is especially true of all American Negroes. While there is imminent danger of a violent reaction from the Negro community in Jackson, primarily due to having taken more than they can stand, there are even more dangerous national overtones.

The inhuman treatment of Negro and sympathetic white citizens by Jackson police and the recent reports of brutal treatment in Winona, Mississippi coming on the heels of the high-pressure water hoses and dogs in Birmingham is creating increasing anger in Negroes in every section of the country. This anger could develop into violence.

The Jackson police have demonstrated to the whole world that their only method of dealing with the situation is to brutalize American Negro citizens. Therefore, it seems to me that rather than wait until more heads and bodies are broken, property damaged, and, perhaps, people killed, the Federal presence in terms of marshals and/or troops should be dispensed to Jackson.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy
June 14, 1963
Page Two

Negro citizens all throughout the country and especially those in Jackson must be assured that the vicious police tactics will not be tolerated. Let's not wait until more deaths have resulted before recognizing that law and order have broken down in Jackson and that the Federal presence is necessary now.

The sober as well as the dramatic technique must be used if there is a possibility that it can contribute to a quick and equitable solution of an increasingly critical problem.

Respectfully yours,

Theodore E. Brown
Director

TEB:kw

deinst.
Memorandum

TO : Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

DATE: June 26, 1963
JKH:lah

FROM : Jerome K. Heilbron
Attorney

SUBJECT: Possible Demonstrations for Immediate Desegregation
of Theaters and other Racial Matters, Columbus, Ga.

BACKGROUND:

About 2 years ago an Adult Liaison Committee (Negro) developed in Columbus, Georgia. This committee represents the thinking of the majority of Negroes in Columbus. This committee has been active in bringing about the desegregation of the majority of down town eating places in Columbus. These eating establishments have been desegregated for about a year. Through the efforts of this committee the city officials have agreed to place 5 Negroes on the police force and applications for these jobs are now being accepted. All Catholic schools in Georgia have been ordered desegregated by the Bishop. It appears that there will be some integration in the Columbus public schools at the fall term but the Superintendent of Schools has not announced any plans of integration at this time.

It appears that there is a good prospect that the libraries in Columbus will be integrated.

There have been no incidents growing out of the integration of lunch counters.

It is the belief of many persons in the white and Negro community that racial conflicts have been kept to a minimum in Columbus because integration has been programmed.

The two theater chains in Columbus are the American Broadcasting Paramount Theaters, Incorporated

CC: Records
Chrono
Mr. John Martin
Mr. John Rosenberg

and the Martin Theaters Chain. Both theater chains have agreed to desegregate in September 1963. Both of these chains have desegregated in other areas and, for the most part, have done so by quietly allowing a few Negroes to come into the theater as "tests". If nothing happens, they open their doors to the Negro community at large.

Recently members of the NAACP Youth Group who reside outside of Columbus came to the city to help organize the youth of the community. As part of the program they made immediate demands that the downtown theaters desegregate immediately. These demands were made public. The president of the Columbus Chapter of the NAACP reportedly made the statement that the NAACP Youth Group came to Columbus because if they didn't CORE would; that the NAACP was getting tired of CORE going into communities "messing things up and then leaving it to the NAACP to clean up the mess"; that if a mess was going to be made the NAACP might as well make it and then clean up its own mess.

Many of the Negro leaders in Columbus as well as the white community feel that the threats of demonstrations by the NAACP Youth Group will hamper the progress that is being made in race relations generally in Columbus and that these demonstrations harden the resistance of the segregationists and drive away active support of many moderate whites.

SUGGESTED ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

I believe we ought to contact the Atlanta Office of the NAACP (Mrs. Ruby Hurley) and explain the situation to her. I feel that the person responsible for sending the NAACP Youth Group into Columbus might ask them to leave the matter in the hands of the Columbus Chapter of the NAACP if all the facts were known.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Mr. McClung, Director, Negro Branch, YMCA and long time member of the NAACP, Columbus.

Mrs. Armire Dixon (white) Former President, Human Relations Council and School Teacher.

Mr. Everett Erlick, General Council, American Broadcasting Paramount Theaters, Incorporated, New York, New York.

Demonstrations

Wayne Justice called from Tyler, Texas. The incident at the Texarkana Federal Reservoir never evolved. The report is negative. Two Negroes showed up to go swimming. They went swimming for about 40 minutes without incident. Some of the whites left -- a few stayed. The local sheriff cooperated with two deputies and himself at the scene. The two boys left with no incident. The state highway patrol was in the background, but not obtrusively on the scene. The newspaper agreed to play the whole thing down, which they did. The Governor's office arranged for the state highway patrol to be present, so you can see the whole thing was very well coordinated and planned thru.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Demost.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: June 21, 1963

MMH
FROM : Maceo W. Hubbard

SUBJECT: Air Pax Electronics,
Cambridge, Maryland

I received the following information this afternoon from Percy Williams of the President's Committee concerning the Air Pax people.

The investigation was made Thursday, June 20th, by an Air Force representative from New York. Its investigator will forward a written report to the President's Committee some time next week. He gave Mr. Williams the information set forth below by telephone.

In July 1962, fire destroyed the building to Air Pax, and since that time its operations have been carried on in five separate building locations. New buildings have recently been completed with money (\$650,000.00) from the Area Redevelopment Administration. Presently the company appears to be losing money. It has 199 employees working. It has 100 employees in a layoff status and the plan is to lay off 50 additional employees within two weeks. Two Negroes are presently employed-- a janitor and a personnel clerk.

The President of Air Pax, Herbert Cook, informed the investigator that he is bidding on two subcontracts. If he is successful, this will require 150 additional workers. Employees qualify for such work by passing mental and dexterity tests administered by the State Employment Service. The company will train them for specific skills after they are hired. Air Pax gets all of its employees through the State Employment Service.

Mr. Williams will forward us a copy of the Air Force report as soon as it is received.

De... ..

June 20, 1963

Sam Bloom said:

He had talked with Abraham & Strauss in Brooklyn and Filenes in Boston.

He met Mr. Peabody, the brother of the Governor of Boston. The Governor has given Mr. Peabody the job of setting up a committee on civil rights in Boston.

demons

June 30, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

New Orleans is now in good shape.
We are going to have to work on Baton
Rouge, however. I will keep his name
for possible use then.

BN

demus.

SJB:ff
June 12, 1963

RE: DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

At 9:10 a.m. received a telephone call from Flannery in Danville. He said that the Negroes had staged two demonstrations yesterday, without disorder or difficulty. The police kept close watch. Another demonstration was scheduled for the evening at the City Hall but was cancelled. Approximately 50 white hoodlums had gathered at the City Hall around 7:30 p.m. and were sitting on the steps. At 9:30 or 10 the Chief of Police, backed up by some state troopers, dispersed the whites. Some of the whites appeared to be from the same group that helped the police disperse the demonstrators on Monday night, June 10.

At 12:30 p.m. received another call from Flannery. He read the state court order of June 6 over the phone. It forbids generally conduct which is "unlawful," viz., it forbids "gathering in an unlawful manner." The injunction is effective until July 6.

Flannery met with Vice Mayor George Anderson, (tel. no. Swift 2-8722), who is presently acting mayor. Anderson, who is about 35 years old, appeared to be a "cold fish" and gives the impression of not desiring any accommodation with the Negroes. He says the Negroes broke faith by demonstrating after they promised not to do so. (Flannery says the Negro leaders deny such a promise).

Forty-two Negroes had been arrested and are being held for contempt of court as a result of demonstrating in the afternoon of June 10. Two are additionally charged with misdemeanors and there are two others not charged with contempt who are being prosecuted for misdemeanors. The state court judge refuses to fix bond for adults charged with contempt on the ground that bail is "discretionary." Juveniles are being released on \$500 bond. Parents arrested for contributing to the delinquency of children by letting them participate in demonstrations are being released on \$250 bond each.

Rev. Magee, who was in the city jail at the time the crowd was dispersed on June 10, heard someone make the comment, "O.K., give it to them."

The FBI has been unsuccessful in its efforts to examine hospital records as the hospital has turned them over to the city attorney. The Bureau is interviewing demonstrators but has not yet sought to interview the police.

Demore.

Mr. Marshall

June 26, 1963

Bob Owen

Columbus, Georgia Situation

In your absence Mr. Oberdorfer asked me to call Mr. C. L. Patrick, the owner of the Martin Theatre circuit which has theatres in several areas in the south. He lives in Columbus, Georgia (phone FA. 3-7336).

He advised that the local chapter of the NAACP had done a good job in Columbus and that they were discussing schedules of desegregation with groups at the Chamber of Commerce. To date, they have desegregated lunch counters and buses and have hired some Negro bus drivers. The plan is to begin hiring Negro clerks in the stores downtown. He said that the schedule calls for theatre desegregation in September.

Last week he said an outside group of young NAACP persons not from Columbus, whose names are Delphus Lewis, James Brown, a man named Hill and a girl whose name is unknown to him, came in and has been encouraging and pushing for demonstrations, with particular emphasis on the theatres. He said that local white people would not deal with this group.

He also said that the local NAACP had asked them to leave. I asked him who the local leaders were and he said Mr. George W. Ford is the president of the local chapter.

He called Mr. Oberdorfer last week when these outside Negroes came in and also sent him a wire. He wants very much for someone in the Department of Justice to use whatever influence that can be used with the national offices of the NAACP to stop the activities of the younger NAACP group which has come in. He said that Mr. Ford he believed was also trying to do what he could with the national

- 2 -

organization to get the younger group out.

He is very much concerned about the situation because he feels that progress thus far had been good and he feels a very definite stiffening in the white community which is attributable to this new group plus the recent introduction of the new civil rights legislation.

He wants us to do what we can.

Mr. Oberdorfer later asked me what Mr. Patrick said. I told him. He said check with you and if okay, get the younger group moved out.

June 27, 1963

Nick Flannery called from Danville and said:

The Negroes announced formally last night that they will not demonstrate until the judge rules on the matters before him. So that nothing of that nature is going to happen for at least four or five days.

He talked with some of the business people this morning and is going to talk with some more this afternoon. Their attitude is that although the City Administration said that it will support the restaurant owners either way they decide to go, what that really amounts to is that the city does^{n't} want anybody to budge. The business people say that until the city takes a more affirmative attitude with respect to desegregation, there is not much chance of the restaurants desegregating. As a result, unless something spectacular happens between now and late this afternoon, Mr. Flannery plans to come home this evening because there are no demonstrations and no negotiations.

Mr. Flannery can be reached at the Holiday Inn if Mr. Marshall feels that he should remain in Danville.

Jerry Heilbron called from Albany. Said he talked to a Mrs. Hurley in Atlanta and also a fellow named Cox who had just come from Columbus, Ga. According to what they told him and the papers down there the situation with the theater has been worked out. The youth group received in writing assurances from the management of both theater chains in Columbus that they would desegregate the theaters on or before September 1963. It is Mr. Heilbron's opinion that what we have in Columbus is basically some conflict in the Negro community. Conflict between the moderates in the Negro community and the more militant youth groups who want the theaters desegregated immediately.

Verne

6/28/63

9/12 a.m.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

demonst.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: July 3, 1963
SJB:bk
144-80-20
13678

FROM : St. John Barrett
Second Assistant
Civil Rights Division

SUBJECT: Racial Demonstrations in Danville, Virginia

I received a telephone call around noon yesterday from Len Holt in Danville, Virginia. He had just been served with a complaint and application for temporary restraining order filed by the Danville City authorities seeking an injunction from the United States District Court against eight named leaders of the Negroes' movement in Danville, CORE and one or more John Does to restrain them from demonstrating. The specific basis for asking for the TRO, was an announcement made by Martin Luther King on June 26 that a demonstration would be held on July 3. I understand that such a demonstration would be contrary to an assurance given by Rev. Chase to Judge Miche.

Mr. Holt wanted the Department to take whatever action it could to prevent the issuance of the restraining order. He said that if Judge Miche issued the order, the Negroes would go ahead and demonstrate any way. He regards any such order to be unauthorized by law.

I telephoned Mr. Holt back about an hour later and told him that we could not take any legal action to suspend issuance of the restraining order. Mr. Holt told me that no attorneys were appearing for the Defendant to oppose the issuance of the TRO because of the short notice. I told Mr. Holt that in my judgement, the defendants would be obliged to obey any order issued by Judge Miche whether they thought it legally sound or not and would have to pursue their remedies in the court. I told him that we could not determine whether the Department would participate in such legal proceedings until we had seen a copy of any order the Judge might issue.

Demonstrations for July 17, 1963

FLORIDA, Orlando

Parks

GEORGIA, Savannah

NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill

NORTH CAROLINA, Davidson

Theater

NORTH CAROLINA, Williamston

Stores

SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston

SOUTH CAROLINA, Newbury

Restaurant

VIRGINIA, Danville

ILLINOIS, Chicago

On July 22 community-sponsored picketing continued at the mayor's office and at the Office of the Board of Education.

TEXAS, Houston

On July 19 and 20 the King's Center Drive-in Theater was picketed by white persons to protest its recent integration.

FLORIDA, Panama City

On July 22, sit-ins occurred at three drug stores which were closed and the NAACP members sitting in were not served.

FLORIDA, Jacksonville

On July 22 seven NAACP Youth Council members picketed the Southern Bell Telephone Company in Jacksonville.

TENNESSEE, Summerville

On July 22 eleven Negroes sat in at Rhea's Drug Store. All were arrested. Also sit-ins occurred at the Fair Theater on July 20.

NEW JERSEY, Orange

Thirty-three persons, mixed races, picketed the White Castle at Orange, New Jersey on July 21.

NEW JERSEY, Patterson

On July 22 picketing resumed at the Patterson City Hall to protest employment practices.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn

On July 22 picketing continued at the Down State Medical Center. As of 11:35 a.m. 156 persons were arrested for obstruction.

GEORGIA, Savannah

On July 22 several Negroes were observed picketing and carrying signs in the business area.

WASHINGTON, Seattle

On July 22 Negroes picketed the City Council Chambers in the Mayor's Office to protest the composition of the Human Relations Commission.

INDIANA, Gary

On July 22 picketing continued at the Methodist Hospital.

INDIANA, Muncie

On July 22 picketing continued of the Union.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston

On July 22 picketing continued in the downtown business section and near City Hall.

ILLINOIS, Madison

One person picketed a construction site and carried a sign with the letters CORE

CJC

July 22, 1963

Demonstrations for Period July 18 thru 21

ALABAMA, Gadsden

On 7/18/63, about 100 Negroes demonstrated at skyliner restaurant and pharmacy. Some of group walked thru downtown area.

On 7/19/63, Negroes appeared in downtown area. 10 to 20 arrested.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford

On 7/18/63, mixed races, mostly Negroes picketed the Albert S. Burke Realty Co.

DELAWARE, Smyrna

On 7/20/63, Negroes arrested for trespassing at a diner.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

On 7/20/63, CORE picketed Royal Motors on Georgia Ave., NW, protesting hiring policy.

FLORIDA, Dunnellon

On 7/18/63, demonstration held at McDilda's Cafe by a small group of pickets.

On 7/19/63, demonstration held in downtown area.

Gainesville

On 7/18/63, demonstration continued at College Inn Restaurant.

On 7/19/63 thru 7/21/63, picketing continued at Humpty Dumpty restaurant.

Ocala

On 7/18/63, Negroes picketed several stores without incident.

On 7/19/63, Negroes tried to integrate 7 downtown restaurants.

On 7/20/63, about 40 Negroes picketed the city jail. Protesting arrests of demonstrators.

On 7/21/63, about 6 Negroes picketed County Jail in protest of arrest of demonstrators.

On 7/21/63, Negroes held rally at Baptist Church, to continue sit-ins.

FLORIDA, Panama City

On 7/18/63, Negroes held demonstrations at two Cooper Drug Stores.

On 7/20/63, about 46 Negroes held parade and were arrested, no permit.

St. Augustine

On 7/18/63, Negroes picketed Drug store lunch counters. Also picketing of Woolworth's and McCrory stores continued.

On 7/19/63, demonstrations continued at above places.

On 7/20/63, demonstrations continued.

Winter Haven

On 7/18/63, picketing held at Morrison's Cafeteria.

On 7/19/63, picketing continued.

On 7/20/63, picketing continued.

GEORGIA, Albany

On 7/19/63, Negroes and whites attempted to enter Usher Temple during service. Refused.

Americus

On 7/19/63, Negroes picketed Martin Theater and refused to leave.

On 7/21/63, about 35 negroes marched to City Jail protesting arrests. Some marched to a Park. Negroes later arrested trying to integrate theater.

Atlanta

On 7/19/63, demonstration held at Lebs Restaurant.

Savannah

On 7/18/63, demonstration continued in business district.

On 7/19/63, about 150 Negroes met at Flamingo Recreation Center.

On 7/21/63, about 150 whites entered park, no violence. Later at night 1000 Klan members met here. No violence.

ILLINOIS, Chicago

On 7/18/63, picketing continued at Board of Education building.

On 7/19/63, demonstration continued.

ILLINOIS, Chicago

On 7/21/63, about 15 pickets demonstrated at Olivette Baptist Church, where Mrs. Wendell Green spoke. (member of school board)

Peoria

On 7/18/63, about 40 Negroes picketed the Central Illinois Light Co.

INDIANA, Gary

On 7/18, 19 and 20, 1963, demonstrations held at Methodist Hospital. Protesting employment policy.

KANSAS, Lawrence

On 7/21/63, proposed march occurred, speeches made at Court House, protesting employment practices.

LOUISIANA, Shreveport

On 7/19/63 and 7/20/63, demonstrations held at Woolworth's and Walgreens. On 7/20/63, demonstration at Sears and lunch counters.

New Orleans

On 7/21/63, Nine Negroes entered Pont Chartrain beach, refused tickets to enter.

MARYLAND, Annapolis

On 7/19/63, about 48 persons picketed the State House and prayed and sang.

Cambridge

On 7/21/63, about 400 Negroes assembled in Negro area. Tear gas used later. 100 whites gathered at Guard headquarters. Mass meeting held with 500 attending.

MICHIGAN, Detroit

On 7/19/63, Negroes picketed Police Dept., protesting shooting of Cynthia Scott.

MISSISSIPPI, Jackson

On 7/18/63, Meeting held by 550 Negroes, speaker spoke on education and full citizenship.

On 7/19/63, Mass meeting held at Negro Temple about 400 adults attended.

MISSOURI, St. Louis

On 7/18/63 thru 7/21/63, picketing of two amusement parks continued.

NEW JERSEY, Mt. Vernon (NY)

On 7/18/63, picketing continued at construction of public parking garage.

Newark

On 7/19/63, Rally held at Lincoln Park about 400 attended, mostly Negroes. About 50 Negroes and whites both sex, demonstrated at White Castle restaurant.

On 7/20/63, about 100 Negroes picketed the White Castle Restaurant.

Patterson

On 7/19/63, demonstration held at City Hall. Protesting employment practices.

NEW YORK

On 7/18/63, thru 7/21/63 demonstrations held at City Hall and Gov. Rockefeller's office.

On 7/18/63 thru 7/22/63, demonstration at Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn. About 3000 attended rally in Brooklyn, on 7/21/63.

On 7/18/63, thru 7/21/63, demonstrations continued at White Castle restaurant.

On 7/19/63, Nine white youths picketed Chock Full o' Nuts restaurant. Protesting hiring mostly Negroes.

On 7/19/63, Demonstration held at Rutgers Housing.

On 7/20/63, Demonstration at White Castle in Lynbrook, N.Y.

On 7/19/63, demonstration at White Castle in Utica, N.Y.

NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

On 7/19/63, Several Negroes sat in at Chamber of Commerce office and refused to leave.

On 7/21/63, 300 mixed races paraded in downtown area. Some tried to enter restaurants. Others marched to City Hall.

Dunn

On 7/18/63, Negroes picketed Dafford's Funeral Home and a food store.

On 7/19/63, Dafford Funeral Home picketing continued.

NORTH CAROLINA, Dunn

On 7/19/63, Negroes picketed the Red and White Food Stores.

On 7/21/63, demonstration continued.

High Point

On 7/18/63, Negroes held peaceful picketing.

On 7/19/63, CORE members arrested for trespassing at K & W. Cafeteria.

On 7/21/63, Demonstration at Center Theater.

Kingston

On 7/18/63, about 40 Negroes paraded downtown for two hours to protest ordinance requiring a permit to picket.

New Bern

On 7/18/63, 68 Negroes were arrested and charged with obstructing a sidewalk and refusing to disperse.

Williamston

On 7/18/63, about 175 Negroes met at a church and then marched thru streets to picket Shamrock restaurant.

Wilmington

On 7/21/63, about 300 Negroes marched to New Hanover County Court House. Others tried to get service at 4 restaurants, some protested store employment practices.

OHIO, Dayton

On 7/21/63, Demonstration at Rike-Kumler Department store.

On 7/18/63, Demonstration at Rike-Kumler Department store.

Cincinnati

On 7/21/63, Demonstration held at Dr. Pollocks office, protesting segregated seating in waiting office.

PENN, Lancaster

On 7/20/63, Negroes picketed at two Department stores. Protesting hiring policy.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston

On 7/18/63, about 200 Negroes demonstrated in downtown area. Also at Mass rally 400 attended.

On 7/19/63, about 100 Negroes demonstrated in downtown area. Some picketed Department Store. Later about 135 demonstrated. Rally held later- protesting police brutality, 800 attended.

SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON

On 7/20/63, demonstration held by 250 Negroes in downtown area. Later Negroes picketed the police station, about 100.

On 7/21/63, Demonstration held in downtown area.

TENNESSEE, Somerville

On 7/21/63, demonstration held at County Court House. Demonstrations held Drug stores and restaurant.

VIRGINIA, Danville

On 7/18/63, mass meeting held at New Hope Baptist Church, About 85 attended.

On 7/20/63, Negroes demonstrated in front of Belk-Leggetts Dept Store.

On 7/21/63, picketing held in front of Mayor Stinson's home.

LYNCHBURG

On 7/21/63, mass meeting held at Baptist Church, about 30 persons attended.